

TEAMS GAME TOURNAMENT
CANADA IN THE INTERWAR PERIOD 1920s and 1930s

1. Identify 3 reasons why workers went on a general strike in Winnipeg?
2. How did some government officials and business owners try to portray the strike?
3. What happened on Bloody Saturday June 21, 1919?
4. Identify 2 short term outcomes of the Winnipeg General Strike.
5. Identify 2 long term outcomes of the Winnipeg General Strike.
6. Describe our changing foreign trade and investment relationships in the 1920s.
7. What are branch plants? Why were they created?
8. Identify one positive and one negative result of branch plants operating in Canada's economy.
9. What is prohibition? Why did it not last long in Canada?
10. Why were consumer items, such as washing machines and radios, made in the 1920s? How did people pay for them?
11. Identify 2 new modes of transportation that allowed people to travel farther.
12. Identify 2 new modes of communication in the 1920s.
13. How were Canadian representations of culture (movies, newspapers, magazines, books, radio programs, art) influenced by America?
14. Who was the Group of 7? How did they revolutionize art in the 1920s?
15. Identify 2 ways women's lives improved in the 1920s.
16. Identify 2 limits on women's lives in the 1920s.
17. What does 'suffragette' mean and name one woman who fought for this in the 1920s.
18. What is the significance of the Persons Case?
19. Identify 2 struggles Aboriginals faced in Canada in the 1920s.
20. What was life like for African Canadians and immigrants in the 1920s?
21. What is regionalism? Why did it gain momentum in the 1920s?
22. Describe and explain the significance of the Chanak Crisis.
23. Describe and explain the significance of the Halibut Treaty.
24. Describe and explain the significance of the King-Byng Crisis.
25. Describe and explain the significance of the Balfour Report.
26. Describe and explain the significance of the Statute of Westminster.
27. Identify the 5 causes of the Great Depression.
28. What event triggered the Great Depression?
29. Identify and explain the 4 stages of the economic cycle.
30. Describe 2 environmental problems on the Prairies that worsened their lives during the Great Depression.
31. What is "pogey"? How could you get it?
32. Why was "pogey" kept at a low value?
33. Name 2 types of relief provided to Canadians by Canadians.
34. What was "riding the rails"?
35. What were the conditions like for immigrants, Chinese Canadians, and Jewish Canadians during the Great Depression?
36. What was life like for Aboriginals during the Great Depression?
37. What was life like for women during the Great Depression?
38. Name the 2 Prime Ministers that led Canada through the Great Depression.
39. Describe the working and living conditions on work camps.
40. What happened at the On-to-Ottawa Trek?
41. Name the leaders of the 3 new political parties.
42. What was the key platform for the CCF?
43. What was the key platform for the Social Credit Party?
44. What was the main goal of the Union nationale Party?
45. Identify 3 strategies used by BC Premier Pattullo to stimulate the economy in BC.

ANSWERS
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1. A) lack of jobs B) long working hours C) low pay D) dangerous working conditions E) rising cost of goods (inflation) = salaries couldn't keep up F) denied the right to join a union G) denied the right to collective bargaining
2. As a communist (Bolshevik) revolution "Red Scare"
3. Workers were protesting in Winnipeg; the RCMP was brought in and they charged the crowd; 1 died and 30 were injured
4. A) union leaders were sent to prison B) decline in union movement C) some workers didn't get their jobs back D) strikers were only re-hired if they agreed not to join a union E) distrust between business owners and workers
5. A) royal commission determined the workers had valid reasons to strike B) workers gained better pay, shorter hours, better working conditions C) workers were able to join unions and have access to collective bargaining D) some union leaders went on to work in government E) some union leaders went on to fight for social reforms
6. Decline in British investment and trading (due to their heavy war debts) and an increasing connection to America in investment and trade
7. Branch plants are when a company opens a location in another country and produces items there. They were created to avoid additional tariffs or taxes placed on imported goods.
8. Positive = creates jobs in another country; helps to stimulate that country's economy b/c they are investing there, giving workers jobs so they have money to spend
Negative = all money earned by the branch plant goes back to the home country; you have no control over the branch plant (i.e. how long it stays, employment numbers)
9. Prohibition is the banning of the sale and consumption of alcohol. It didn't last long b/c it was not very popular with the Canadian public and it was difficult to enforce.
10. Consumer items were made to make lives easier and reduce the amount of time spent on everyday tasks such as washing clothes. People paid for these items with credit (buy now, pay later).
11. Automobile; Airplane
12. Radios; Telephone
13. Increasing American influence was encroaching on what it meant to be 'Canadian'. As a result, a Canadian 'spin' was placed on all of these to have ours stand out from America and encourage Canadians to consume these forms of entertainment.
14. 7 painters who painted using broad brush strokes and bold colours.

15. A) could work outside the home ('double' life – private and public) B) gained the right to vote
C) gained the right to be seen as persons under the law D) made social reforms such as prohibition E) access to new jobs
16. A) still expected to marry and have children B) expected to stay home and raise family (give up your job) C) expected to run the household D) increasing standards on cleanliness now that they had access to consumer items that helped do the tasks E) women earned less than men
F) limited job opportunities – certain jobs seen as “female” professions G) few women in politics
17. 'suffragette' is a woman who is fighting for women's right to vote; Nellie McClung, Louis McKinney, Irene Parlby, Henrietta Muir Edwards, Emily Murphy
18. women were 'persons' under the law and thus could now hold jobs in public office such as Senator or Magistrate
19. A) WWI veterans did not receive the same privileges as non-Aboriginal veterans B) could not vote
C) forced to attend residential schools D) federal government decided band leadership E) cultural ceremonies were banned (i.e. potlatch) F) FN could not fight for land claims and title to land
G) federal government took land out of reserves without consultation (cut-off lands) H) forced enfranchisement
20. African Canadians experienced both acceptance and racism; Immigrants suffered racism, poor working conditions, restrictions on immigration
21. Regionalism is a concern for one's regional affairs over country affairs. It gained momentum in the 1920s because various groups felt their voices/issues were not being heard and addressed by the federal government.
22. Chanak Crisis = Britain wanted Canada to send troops to fight in its battle; PM Mackenzie King went to the House of Commons to vote on it; we did not automatically send troops to Britain's conflicts
23. Halibut Treaty = treaty signed by Canada and America over Pacific halibut fisheries; first time Canada signed a treaty without the presence/signature of Britain
24. King-Byng Crisis = GG Byng did not grant the wishes of PM King to dissolve government and call an election; Byng asked another party to form gov't. This party was defeated and an election was held – King won. This changed the role/power of the GG in gov't = ever since the GG has listened to and followed the wishes of the PM and the elected government.
25. Balfour Report 1926 = stated that Britain's dominions were equal and autonomous (politically independent). This report changed the political status of Canada.
26. Statute of Westminster 1931 = official law that stated Canada was equal to, and independent from, Britain; Canada was free to make its own laws and gained political autonomy.

27. A) overproduction B) dependence on primary resources C) tariffs/protectionism D) WWI debt
E) “buying on margin” = speculation on the stock market
28. Collapse of the New York Stock Exchange on October 29, 1929
29. PROSPERITY = high employment, high incomes, high sales; low unemployment
RECESSION = declining employment and available jobs; declining income and sales;
increasing unemployment, inflation
DEPRESSION = high unemployment and inflation; low employment, low incomes, few sales
RECOVERY = increasing employment and available jobs; increase in sales and income;
decrease in inflation, unemployment rate
30. A) drought (“dustbowl”) B) grasshoppers
31. “pogey” is government relief provided to Canadians during the Great Depression; to qualify
you had to declare bankruptcy and show you had lost your home
32. Government wanted to encourage Canadians to find work and not just live off of government,
so they kept the pogey lower than the lowest paying job
33. Soup Kitchens; private charities
34. “Riding the rails” was when young, unemployed men hitched a ride on railway cars, crossing
Canada in search of work
35. immigrants = accused of stealing jobs from Canadians
Chinese Canadians = racism; couldn’t qualify for pogey
Jewish Canadians = racism (anti-Semitism); denied jobs; denied social opportunities
36. Aboriginals during the Great Depression received less pogey (only \$5 compared to \$19-60);
expected to survive off the land on their reserve
37. Women during the Great Depression suffered a heavy burden of taking care of the family and
making the money/resources stretch; lost jobs b/c work should be for men; single women could
not qualify for relief
38. R. B. Bennett (1930-1935) and William Lyon Mackenzie King (1929; 1935-1948)
39. working conditions in work camps = infrastructure jobs (building roads, clearing land, digging
ditches)
living conditions in work camps = little pay; poor food; poor living quarters (bugs); isolated
40. On-to-Ottawa Trek took place in 1935. Men working in BC relief camps organized to protest
their working/living conditions to the federal government. By the time they reached
Saskatchewan there were 2000 protestors. PM Bennett had the RCMP stop them in Regina:
protestors were kept in a stadium and only the leaders could continue to Ottawa. RCMP were
ordered to clear the trekkers; there was resistance – one officer killed, many injured and
arrested (known as the Regina Riot)

41. J.S. Woodsworth = CCF; William Aberhart = Social Credit; Maurice Duplessis = Union nationale
42. key platform for the CCF = government controls the economy and owns key industries; social programs for the elderly, unemployed, homeless, sick; spend money on public works programs to stimulate employment and the economy
43. key platform for the Social Credit Party = give a “dividend” of \$25 to pay for necessities to stimulate the economy.
44. main goal of the Union nationale Party = Quebec nationalism; protection and development of Quebec language and culture
45. A) shortened working hours B) increased minimum wage C) increased relief payments D) created public work projects